Lansburgh & Bro.

Store Open Saturday Evenings Until 9 O'clock. Monday Being Labor Day, Store Will Close at 1 o'clock.

Our Men's Furnishing Store: Continues Its Clearance.

25c. Underwear, 19c. Men's Balbriggan and White Shirts and 89c. and 98c. Negligee

Shirts, 47c. Choice of any style from this season. All 50c. Boys' School Shirts,

39c.

A variety of White and Colored Boys' Madras Shirts, sizes 12, 12½, 13, 13½ and 14. Only 39c.

50c. Underwear, 39c. All our French Balbriggan Underwear

15c. Men's Half Hose, 11c. All sizes, in Black, Brown and Slate; fine

39c. Men's Four-in-Hand F Ties, 25c.

Choice of any of the new patterns, reversible ties, 25c.

Advance Styles in Boys' Clothing.

A line of Double-breasted Suits, in basket and Reading cassimere, in gray and brown mixtures (the latest cut); also \$1.69

A line of Double-breasted Suits, in fancy cassimere, in beautiful checks and mixtures, including the famous "overplaid" and navy blue cheviot; \$3.50 and \$3.75 values—\$2.65

A Navy Blue Cheviot Blouse Suit, with white and blue corded trimming; Newport style; \$2.25 value—at.. \$1.69 2 styles of Blouse Suits, Navy Blue Scotch Chev-

iot, with either red or white trimmings; Lipton cut; \$1.98 \$2.50 values—at..... A Navy Blue Golf Cap with purchase of any suit during this

Big Corset Values.

Thomson's Girdle, made of tape 75c. Princess of Wales Corsets, made of Cou-til; short and medium lengths 69c. Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets, made of strong net; sizes from 18 to 25; 47c. regular price, \$1.00. Special.....

Thomson's Bias-gored Corset, made of Coutil, straight front, low bust, long hip; regular price, \$1.00. Special Children's Dresses Sacrificed.

Children's Percale Dresses, in dainty stripes of pink, blue and navy; trimmed yoke, finished with ruffles over shoulder. Sizes 1 to 5 years. Regular 45c. 23c. value. Special...

Babies' Dresses, made of fine materials, embroidery yoke, finished with deep, hem-stitched roffles; skirt full width, deep hem. Sizes 6 months to 3 years. Regular 4:4C. Hosiery Bargains.

Ladies' Fine Black Cotton Hose, with double heel and toe; warranted fast black; 15c. value. Special for one day, 25c. Children's Fine Ribbed Black Cotton Hose with extra heavy double knee, heel and toe; warranted fast black. Spe. 121/2C. Ladies' Fine Fancy Hose in Cotton and Lisle, with high spliced heel and double toe; warranted fast color; 25c.

> Ribbon Specials for Saturday.

One lot of Velvet Ribbon, No. 1, in pink, blue, brown, rellow and white; satin back; regular price, 25c. piece. Spe-121/2C. No. 5 Black Gauze Ribbon, with draw string; all slik; regular price, 59c...35c. One of 54-inch Louisine Ribbon, in pink, blue, yellow and green; regular price, 35c. yard. Special price, 25c. yard.

Lansburgh & Bro.,

420 to 426 7th St., 417 to 425 8th St.

"When in Doubt Buy at House & Herrmann's."

A Fit Ending to Our Great August Sale.

Tomorrow is the last day of one of the most remarkable clearing sales we have ever held, and we shall endeavor to make the last day the most remarkable of all.

We have prepared a list of bargains for tomorrow's selling that will crowd our store all day, and which no one who keeps house should think of missing.

All sorts of Furniture are included in this sale, as well as strictly summer goods, such as Refrigerators, Go-Carts, Porch and Lawn Furniture, which we are closing out at immense reductions.

We shall be glad to arrange liberal terms of credit without extra charge.

House & Herrmann,

901-903 Seventh St., Corner of I (Eye) St.

THE "TUMBLE WEED."

Has Been Discovered to Be a Valuable Forage Plant.

by all who pay any attention to agricultural matters, the note of alarm was sounded that the Russian thistle, or "tumbleweed." was getting a foothold in the northwest, and elaborate directions were sent out from the experimental stations and schools of agriculture for exterminating it. Th's thistle, when it reaches a certain stage of growth, becomes detached from the soil, the prairies in a light wind, scattering its seeds everywhere. In order to get rid of it section, long stretches of wire fence were built by some farmers to catch and stop the weed as it rolled along-then it was gathered in mighty piles and burned. But it was not long before the discovery

was made that the despised tumbleweed had been very much maligned. Instead of was found to be a valuable forage plant, much relished by stock, and that it could upon a pinch be made to take the place of rass or hay. Of late, no complaints have een filed against the Russian thistle, and nobody seems to borrow any trouble lest it may overrun the farms. On the contrary, we find, in the latest report of one of the state boards of agriculture, elaborate directions for utilizing it as feed. One farmer says he was led to change his opinion of the Russian thistle by observing the greedy manner in which live stock would eat the young plants; and now, wherever they are present, he advises their use as pasture or hay. The thistles grow on broken land, and be grazed upon to within three weeks

interim.

In this little history may be seen the fened here and there by silk-covered feathbounteous efforts constantly being made by
nature to provide food for man and beast.
A plant is not necessarily to be condemned
because it grows wild. How many of our
most serviceable vegetables, cereals, grasses
and fruits have been developed by culture
from plants that were at one time regarded as noxious? In this list we can certainly
enumerate the potato and the tobacco leaf
—and it is said that the glorious apple
tree was evolved from a bush of the thorny
rese variety. Truly, agriculture is a great

of cutting for hay, needing no rain in the

science. By patient investigation and intelligent direction the once hateful tumble-weed has been made to do profitable service in milk and meat production.

Never Look Cross.

From the Woman's Home Companion. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." And, conversely, as a man appears to be, so will he think in his heart. In other words, if one is happy and cheerful and kind, he will smile, he will speak cheeringly, he will do acts of kindness. On the other hand, and this is just as important, to smile and to speak quietly and in a kindly tone, even if one feels unhappy or angry or discouraged at the moment, so reacts on the man's inner being that he begins to feel what he has stimulated. This is a good thought and it points to a plain duty. We should never allow selves to express outwardly by word or by look any unkind or unhappy thought or feeling. To do so is only to tend and foster that feeling, to make it grow and get final hold on the character. But by affecting the helpful virtue was will be a feeting to the character. ing the helpful virtues we will dwarf and finally pluck out altogether the evil in our nature, and we become in character the good things we have caused to appear in our countenances and in our voices.

A Poppy Collar.

From the Woman's Home Companion. A smart touch this season is a poppy collar which a certain New York girl recently designed in an emergency, when a somewhat worn bodice was in sore need of being brightened up a bit. It was made not of lace or ribbon, like the usual collar, but of small, exquisitely shaded green leaves. They are artificial leaves of silk, such as the best milliners use, and were mounted on green chiffon, which formed a stock stiffened here and there by silk-covered feath-

FIJIAN HAIRDRESSING MALIGNING INSECTS

FEARFUL AND WONDERFUL COIF- FALSE REPORTS ABOUT MANY FURES DISPLAYED.

tecture and Horticulture Are on Exhibition.

Nowhere does nature lend herself to the

grotesque as she does in the hair of the Papuans. The Papuan hair combines all the woolliness of the negro variety with the stiffness of that of the American Indian. While it frizzes it grows long and wiry, and radiates from the head so as to form a resemblance to a mop. Thus far nature-but the original genius of the Fijians

comes in here, and the effect is startling. No one has visited Fiji in the past without being astonished at the fearful and wonderful styles they affect. They are geometrical and sculpturesque, having all the accuracy and smoothness of a polished marble statue; they are architectural, varying from the Gothic to the Elizabethan; they are horticultural, suggesting here a crop of well-kept box trees and there a patch of flaming furze, and yet again a collection of stunted sage bushes growing on a tumulus in an alkali desert; they are monumental, pyramidal, trapezoidal-they are beyond description. An additional factor in the production of the grotesque is that the hair varies in color, as lime varies in bleaching power. Between black and white the colors run through blue-black and all the shades of red and yellow. Often half the hair is red and the other half white. A common fashion is to leave a bush of black hair curled short on the top

". . . . wild Mogul With tenfold turban round his tenfold skull. Black and White.

of the head and then wrap coils of plaited

red hair round and round until the wearer looks as ferocious as that

Another favorite combination consists of a dense mass of black with a large bow of white in front-a bow very similar to the knot on the head of the statue of Diana or Venus. Another custom is to have all the hair piled in a large red roll at the back of the neck, so as to look like a monstrous aggravated wen. Among the "mountain devils" of Fiji it was no uncommon thing to the top of his otherwise bald head, the effect against the setting sun being Pente-costal in the extreme. Many of the women have heads which look as if they had once been virgin bush, but now partially cleared so that cross roads intersect, leaving clumps here and there. Others have left the darker again spared a tree of lighter shade to re-lieve the eye. This one here looks as if she has gone bald all over the rest of her head through striving to perfect two tufts, one on each temple. These tufts are something after the style of the bosses worn by our great-great-grandmothers, only not quite so ugly. Yet all these are styles which are within the grasp of the multitude. Men of superior rank employ a fashion which is above the reach of ordinary men. The hair is divided into locks which are allowed to grow out at right angles to the surface of the skull, and then the ends are invaginated, so as to form a cone with the base outward. When a great number of these locks radiate from the head the accu racy of design and the neat way in which the cones or pyramids fit into each other give an effect which is like carved and polished jet, done by a master hand. Such an effect would be impossible were it not for the fact that Fijian hair is very plastic in the mass and obedient to any arrangement on the radiating principle. on the radiating principle.

Hair Intelligence. It must be understood that hair has a kind of natural intelligence and cannot be ture near the end of his clawlike auxiliary warped against its own bent. The North masticator. Some of the larger specimens American Indian's cylindrical hair will not | might possibly be able to puncture human stay in curl: the negro's flat tanalike locks will not straighten and the Papuan's tresses will not flow. Even the Fijian, then, cannot make more out of his hair than nature permits. It is built on the ra-diating principle, and his elaborate styles and modifications must all refer to that. No Fijian could wear his hair down his back in wavy locks or part it in the middle to any purpose. On the other hand, it lends itself admirably to symmetrical arrangement by means of twisting and colling and clipping, and, in the end, by consummate art he can almost draw corks with it. Those who work in hair devices say that there is nothing of greater im-portance in the art than this natural intelligence of the hair. It has a will and a way of its own. It can be led but not driven. Yet this fact is ordinarily over-looked. Some sixty years ago a famous English beauty dressed her hair in a unique style. Her curls were made to cling to her cheek and then to spread out into massy clusters about her neck and shoulders. She divulged the secret of it to none but it was thought that on her death bed she would reveal it just as the sorcerer must pass his magic word on to another before he can die. But she did not, and it is said the secret was lost. Now, it is more than probable that the trick of it was

world is, that they have only one kind of

part of the nature of the hair, and no

amount of coaxing and pressing would have

produced the same effect upon another head. Taking the nature and adaptability

of hair into account, then, it may be said that the only reason why the Fijians fall

short of being the master barbers of the

hair to work with. Art of Dyeing. At the same time, what they accomplish with that one kind is nothing less than marvelous. The art of dyeing and bleaching comes in for a large share of attention. too. Sometimes the mass of hair is left perfectly black, and one or two thick coils, bleached white with lime, are braided across the top of the forehead, and occasionally red, white and black are seen on the same head. The art of dyeing is so well studied, indeed, that the Fijian in wearing the "red, white and blue" in his marvelous coiffure. Dyed hair always looks unnatural, but when a band of ashy white crosses the brow of a young man of twen-ty, or a black-skinned girl of ten rejoices in halo of light, flaxen hair, the effect is strik ing and grotesque. The tendency of this savage adornment is no worse than that of civilized adornment. It makes for neatness, self-respect and social etiquette. The strange thing is that, whereas in civilized lands much dressing of the hair has often been denounced by the church as a device of the devil, in savage countries it does not appear that the missionaries have attempted to flatten out the Fijian's hair. The passion for hair is inherent in human nature, and it would be a hardy missionary who would attempt to knock it out of the

England's Cockney Twang. from the London Globe.

Among the evils of the world which the enthusiasts tell us education will most infallibly do away with is that painful and nexplicable mystery, the Cockney twang. But it is a remarkable fact that the wellknown Cockney habit of pronouncing a's as i's is much more common among the young than it is among the middle-aged, while among the veterans of London it is hardly known at all. One can talk to the average London workingman of sixty or seventy without detecting the slightest lapse into this distressing habit; indeed, the old Lon-don workingman talks very often in the grand style, with a fine dignity of rolling syllables and a singularly clear enunciation. Among the middle-aged the twang is no-ticeable, but among the young it is obvious in every word they utter. Precisely the same may be said of the South London accent; it is not in the old suburban resident. but in his sons and daughters, that we de-

tect the evil.

From this it would seem that the twang and the accent are both of recent growth, and, by the same token, that the present board schools are powerless to arrest their poard schools are poweriess to arrest their progress. Mr. Samuel Weller experienced trouble with his w's, clipped his "would" into "ud," and occasionally said "'cos" when he intended to say "because." But he never spoke of a "lidy" and never said "abahrt." The origin of this modern twang is a matter difficult to determine the said. is a matter difficult to determine; the great thing is to arrest its growth before it be-

If you want work read the want column of The Star.

PRETTY SPECIES.

Designs of Geometry, Sculpture, Archi- Bugs Seem to Be Under a Popular Ban -Stories Circulated by Children.

From the Baltimere American.

It is about time for some hazily described insect to begin in some corner of the country a crusade against the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of humanity. Probably the most remarkable of these illusional pests was the so-called "kissing bug" of unlamented memory, which, either as egg, larva, pupa or adult of its kind, never had existence outside the happy imagination which produced it, any more than did the "Gold Bug" that Poe immor-

Side by side with this absurdity is another-that somebody has been "bitten" or "stung" by a grasshopper. Somebody somewhere may believe this, but if there is such a one he or she stands a sad and monumental reflection on the boasted intelligence of the people of this enlightened

This subject opens, naturally, some consideration of the various alleged deadly attributes of a number of common insects in our midst. The seeming broad assertion can at once be made that ninety-nine out of a hundred allegations of this kind are absolutely without foundation, except of entirely accidental kind, and that these as a whole are veriest child-chatter, pardonable in children, but ridiculous in the extreme in adults, though children and adults seem joint possessors of even the wildest of these superstitions.

Dread of Insects.

Many of these dreads of insects can be traced to the repulsive appearance of them. Spiders, probably the most maligned, and centipedes, only a little less besmirched in reputation, are, except to a knowing eye, terrifying to behold, so that some uncanny yarn told of any member of either of these classes finds ready acceptance. Bugs and insects in toto seel, to be under a popular ban, and when imagination wearies of concocting folk-lore of the pernicious traits belonging to species already in existence, lo, the name of a new one is heard in the land, and new attributes or old ones in a new guise alleged to characterize its behavior send a shudder through the land. It so happens that, with the exception of the moths, the arthrodopae of North America are well known, and these stories of new insects can be nailed as canards just as soon as the discoverer or a victim under-takes to accurately describe its personal appearance. Ten to one that several thousand entomologists rise up immediately who are familiar enough with the bug or insect to call it by its first name, and who promptly put a quietus to stories of its deadliness by telling truthfully just how inoffensive a party it is. Or, if the description, on the other hand, is of a species never before heard of, there is just as deadly a fate awaiting the stories, for imagined descriptions of non-existent bugs are apt to violate known entomological laws, and the entomologist is again called upon to expose a

hoax.

Aside from imagined creeping, crawling and flying things, however, there are bugs that are well known, could be well known by everybody, much to their personal comfort, if they share common superstitions, which, nevertheless, are afflicted with unjustly applied aspersions.

Spiders.

There is the spider. There is no doubt that the spider, at least most of his kind. is possessed of a poison sack, from which he can eject the fluid through a tiny aperfingers, and the result would be a wound. half the seriousness of a mosquito bite, if like good health. This is the extent of the death-dealing possibility of the most desperately venomous spiders to be found any where about here, except in the case of a stray tarantula that may reach the banana wharves. Here, too, is a field for exagger ation that has not been overlooked. Ir Brazil children are in the habit of digging a species of tarantula from its hiding place, whereupon they tear off its head, containing the poison gland, then greedily eat the rest, as if it were a goober, and pronounce it a dainty that has sugar candy sour with

The Humble Centipede.

The epeira vulgaris, or ordinary garden spider, which is most often seen, shares the antipathy shown its more venomous brethren, despite the fact that for harmfulness it is not in the same class with the interesting, detested, but non-horrifying pulex irritans, which, by the way, occupies a class by itself among the arthropodae for traits other than those which convinced Mark Twain of his right to inimitable fame. No one will ever accomplish the task of healing the breach between men, women and children and the humble centipede, or thousand-leg, which thousand legs are represented by just fifteen pairs, or thirty in all. The exaggeration in the matter of legs is in keeping with exaggeration about every other possession and trait of this crawler. He has a poison gland, but the mosquito and flea can boast more graveyards of their filling than can the poor, abused chilopoda. The most venomous of this order to be found hereabouts is the cermatil-dae, a greenish-brown fellow, sometimes inclining toward purple, the body and legs being striped and banded with green. Awful stories are told of this truly terrifying goblin and of his brethren of many legs, few of which could be authenticated. So far as moths are concerned, they are ibsolutely harmless. Bugs and beetles plead guilty to the same indictment, and plead guilty to the same indictment, and only the familiar honey bee, yellow jacket, hornet and bumble bee are to be avoided, and these go armed for other than human foe and are as good-natured folk as can be found in all the realm of wings and stings.

The London Sewer Hunter. From Chambers' Journal The London sewer hunter before commencing operations provides himself with a bull's-eye lantern, a canvas apron and a pole some seven or eight feet in length, having an Iron attachment at one end somewhat in the shape of a hoe. For greater convenience the lantern is invariably fixed to the right shoulder, so that when walking the light is thrown ahead, and when stopping its rays shine directly at his feet. Thus accoutered he walks slowly through the mud, feeling with his naked feet for anything unusual, at the same time raking the accumulation from the walls and picking from the crevices any article he sees. Nothing is allowed to escape him, no matter what its value, provided it is not valueless. Old iron, pieces of rope, bones, current coin of the realm and articles of plate and jewelry—all is good fish which comes to the hunter's net.

Health in the Tropics. From the New York Sun.

One of the greatest discoveries of modern times is the proof that the unhealthfulness of many tropical countries is not due to some mysterious poison in the air attacking strangers from northern climates with special virulence, but to the parasite of a mosquito. The air which blows over the warmer and most fruitful parts of the earth is as pure as that of any other portion of the world. Our fight with malarial diseases is half won now that we know what causes them. It is not miasma rising

******************************* Saks and Company.

The Men Folks Will Find the Pants Sale a Great Attraction Tomorrow.

These patterns are selected with the greatest care—and with lavish hand, that we may have abundant variety. But it has always been our custom after the season has passed its meridian to clear the counters of every remaining pair. Keeps our stock fresh as you'll find it nowhere else. Gives our patrons the advantage just when it is most needed—therefore the most appreciated.

There are hundreds of pairs still in the assortment-with sizes quite complete. And we haven't taken out a single pair in the entire line of Striped and Fancy Worsteds and Cheviots, from \$2.50, up to and including

You can find just such a pair of Separate Pants as you'll want-and the fit of the Saks Pants is equal to the best of custom making. Choice is in four divisions-

Those that have been \$2.50 \$1.75 and \$3.00 a pair.....

Those that have been \$3.50 \$2.75 and \$4.00 a pair......

Those that have been \$5.00 \$3.95 and \$6.00 a pair.....

Those that have been \$7.00 \$5.45

We are ready to begin showing the new Fall Top Coats and Suits as soon as you are ready to see them.

Boys' Clothing.

Hardly a boy whose wardrobe won't need some replenishing just at this time. Tomorrow we shall be busy supplying those "outs." The prices are cut short-but the values are the Saks

Short Pants Wool Suits, in Double Breasted, Novelty and Sailor styles. Were \$3 and \$3.50. \$1.45 Double-breasted Three-piece and Novelty Short ants Wool Suits; many styles to select from. \$2.45 Boys' Wash Sults in Sailor, Russian Blouse and Kilt styles. Were \$1.50 and \$2.00. Choice....... Boys' Wash Sailor Suits; cut in regulation style; Blue and Brown striped effects. Were 25c. 15c. Choice of every pair of Boys' Wool Knee Pants; fancy and mixed patterns; broken sizes. Were 75c. a pair.... Lot of Boys' All-wool Knee Pants; dressy and play patterns. Were \$1.25 a pair..... Boys' Neglige and Stiff-bosom Shirts; choice patterns; all sizes from 12 to 14. Were \$1......

Two Specials in

Young Men's Suits.

Young Men's Plain Blue Chevlot, Serge, Worsted and Fancy Mixed Sults; cut in latest style; good weight for late summer and early fall wear. \$4.75

Seasonable Furnishings at Special Prices.

We have never had a bigger value to offer in Neglige Shirts than this lot of "Stars." There isn't a higher grade Shirt made. You know it is proper now to wear the soft bosom effects most half the year. These patterns are absolutely exclusive and the value the best at \$1.50 and \$2.00. 95°C.

We can supply any size..... Men's Fancy Half Hose; striped patterns and fast 25c.

Most every man expects to pay 25c. for a good Linen Handkerchief. So he should ordinarily. But—here are some of the usual 25c. quality, full size, for....... 2 for 25c.

We Present "The Albemarle."

One of the twenty-odd styles of Saks \$2.00 Hats. It is a very becoming shape—and will be a prime favorite among the Soft Hat wearers. Guaranteed with the regular \$3 guarantee.

Men's Fur Felt Crushers, in Black, Steel, Pearl and White; \$1.25 and \$1.50 grades, combined for \$1.00 Men's White Duck Hats, Naval Reserve style; 50C

Boys' and Children's 25c. Golf Caps; assorted styles 15C. Children's 75c. White Serge and Flannel Tams..... 50C

Shoe News-a Chapter of Specials.

"Oueen Quality" Shoes for ladies, and the Saks \$3 Special for men. If you want to step right into the new styles

Hanan's new fall shapes are in. So are the

of footwear you can do so. And here are some of the present season's

making that you'll find decided bargains-Ladies' Hanan's, Laird. Shoeber & Co.'s and other high-class makes of Black and Tan Vici Kid and Patent Leather Lace and Button Shoes and Oxford Ties; they are desirable shapes, good weight for now or fall wear, and have sold up to \$5 a pair. Choice.

Men's Black Vici Kid, Velour Calf and Patent Colt Oxfords. Straight-lace or Blucher style—in other words, practically the choice of every Oxford in the house for men that has been selling up to \$4. Single and double soles; all handwelt Shoes. Choice—but sizes are not all here.

Boys' and Youths' Black and Tan Calf, Vici Kid, Enamel and Patent Calf Lace Shoes; hand-sewed; \$1.50 solid and substantial and stylish; guaranteed. Worth \$3 a pair.

Sporting Goods.

Huntsmen will find us equipped with a complete stock of Hunting Goods. It is well to look these things up before it is time to use them. You'll realize many advantages by coming to us for the sundries required in this line.

Krusius Razors, with blades of different weights; warranted for days-\$1.50. Men's Worsted Jerseys, alternate stripe and combination col-ors \$2.50. - \$2.50. Bleycle Locks, of different styles; worth up to 39c., for 10c Japanned Yale Bicycle Locks. with two keys; worth 39c.,

Japanned Tale Bryce Locas, with two keys, worth asc.

Wire Baby Seats, to fit front or back of handle bars 48c.

Extra Large Foot Pumps, can be used for auto tires as w
worth \$2.50, for \$1.59.

Velox Combination Bicycle Pedals; worth \$1.50 a pair-79c.

Leather and Cane-wrapped Grips; worth 25c., for 10c.

Continuous Ringing Bicycle Bells—19c.

Padded Bicycle Saddles; worth \$1.25, for 69c.

Searchlight Bicycle Lamps; worth \$2.50, for \$1.50.

Bicycle Pedal Rubbers; worth 39c. for set of 4—19c.

Wire Toe Clips; worth, 25c. a pair, for 12c.

Japanned Pants Guards; per pair—1c.

Fire Ball Bicycle Lamps; worth 75c., for 39c.

Victory Bicycle Tires; worth \$4.50 a pair—\$3.00.

Saks and Company, Pa. Ave. & 7th St.

RHEUMATISM RINGS.

Origin of Very Early Date-How the Ring Works.

From the New York Press. The ever-wise London Chronicle says that the wearing of a metal ring for the cure of rheumatism is keeping alive an old superstition that owed its origin to one of the ceremonies performed on Good Friday. The ceremony was called the blessing of the Cramps rings, and was carried out by the king himself, who went into his private chapel, accompanied only by his grand almoner, crawled on his knees to the crucifix and there blessed a silver bowlful of gold and silver rings, which afterward were distributed among his people afflicted with rheumatism and epilepsy. The idea is sup-posed to have originated in a certain ring given by a pilgrim to Edward the Con-fessor, which was kept in Westminster Abbey and used as a cure for such ills. I am quite sure that the rheumatism ring

of today is not worm on account of any superstition, but because of a scientific knowledge that the metals composing it actually draw from the skin—therefore from the blood-certain substances that should not be there. The fact that the ring must be scoured inside each day proves this. If not scoured it ceases to do the work for which it was invented. If superstition alone controlled the wearing there would be no need of cleaning and polishing it.

It is said that Edward the Confessor was once asked for alms by an old man, and gave him his ring. In time some English pilgrims went to the holy land and hap-pened to meet the same old man, who told them that he was John the Evangelist, and gave them the identical ring to take to St. Edward. It was preserved in Westminster Abbey. The rheumatism ring that we know is worn preferably on the little finger of the left hand, the inventor holding that it vent the malady from attacking that or-gan. This is opposed to all superstitious belief, for the sages of olden time main-tained always that it was the third finger that was connected with the heart, a vein of blood, called "vena amoris," connecting

Passing on to ordinary rings, it is gen-erally understood that if a man or woman is willing to marry, but is heart free, a ring should be worn upon the index finger of the left hand; if engaged, on the second finger; if married, on the third finger, and if not inclined to matrimony, on the little finger. what causes them. It is not mlasma rising from wet lowlands and swamps, but the mosquitor which breeds in them that spreads disease. We know today the energy that is to be fought and conquered. We know, as has been proved both in Africa and on Long Island, that the mosquitor does not travel far from his breeding place and that in many regions it will not be very difficult to exterminate him.

The investigation of other tropical disease is now proceeding on lines suggested by the discovery of the parasite of malaria; yellow fever has already yielded to these researches. It is reasonable to expect that effective methods of combating these diseases will reward the investigations now being carried on in accordance with the most recent methods of investigation.

If married, on the third linger, and it not inclined to matrimony, on the little finger. The investigation of a ring in marriage is as old as Genesis, and meant that the husband conferred upon his wife all the power that he himself possessed. A ring worn on the index finger indicates a haughty, bold and overbearing spirit; on the middle finger, on treatment of the little finger.

The investigation of other tropical disease is now proceeding on lines suggested by the discovery of the parasite of malaria; yellow fever has already yielded to these the foresting the following the proposed of the summariage finger, love and affection, and on the little finger, on the fluth power that the husband conferred upon his wife all the power that the husband conferred upon his wife all the power that the husband conferred upon his wife all the power that the husband conferred upon his wife all the power that the husband conferred upon his wife all the power that the husband conferred upon his wife all the power that the husband conferred upon his wife all the power that the husband conferred upon his wife all the power that the husband conferred upon his wife all the power that the husband conferred upon his wife all the power that the husband conferred upon his wife all

and touches the long, or middle, finger. The next finger is the husband's, to whom the woman owes allegiance next to God. The left hand is chosen to show that the weman is to be subject to the man.

CANADA'S WINTER PORT.

The Harbor of St. John Has Not Been Frozen Over Within Man's Memory. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The most important feature of the re cent commercial history of St. John is its claim to the title of being the "winter port of Canada." Its ambition to secure this name is not of recent origin. It has been hoping and planning for it for half a century. Some forty years ago or nearly ten years before the British provinces were united to form the present dominion, and before either of the great railroads, the Intercolonial or the Canadian Pacific, had been constructed to bring the widely-separated provinces into communication with each other, this prediction was made concerning the future of the city: "Looking at its position with regard to lower Canada. St. John must yet become the winter port of the country. If its people will work for it, in a few years it will be certain to rise to a position where it will be known as the Liverpool of America."

The first prediction of this prophet was a The first prediction of this prophet was a long time in coming true, but St. John did finally become a winter port. There is no way of telling whether it will ever be "the Liverpool of America," or, if it really is going to put the other Atlantic ports out of business, just how many more years they will be permitted to flourish. It is probably a question that the present generation will not have to bother itself about. For a great many years St. John's claim to importance was not taken very seriously by any one but her own citizens, but they were certain that its location was such as to eventually make it a great ocean port. The confederation of the provinces took place. Then the Intercolonial railroad was

built. After that came the construction of the great transcontinental enterprise, the Canadian Pacific railway, and it selected St. John as its Atlantic terminus. Then the prophets said "I told you so," and began to hustle. The problem how to get Canadian trade through Canadian channels had at trade through Canadian channels had at last been solved. There was no longer any necessity for sending the business in a round-about way when the ice had the St. Lawrence river blocked so the ships could not get up to Quebec and Montreal for their

The harbor of St. John has never been frozen within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, say the people of that city, which is not true of any other harbor north of Hatteras. When the season of naviga-tion closes on the St. Lawrence the freight is hauled on to St. John before it is taken

YACHTING THEIR FAD. Eminent English Yachtswomen Who

From the Lady's Field Not only by reason of her "pride of place," but in the matter of genuine enthusiasm, Queen Alexandra takes first rank among English yachtswomen. Some of her happiest hours have been spent on the sea, and the delights of one long voyage, taken a few years ago in southern and eastern waters are still among her most vivid memories. Her daughters-Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark-are little less devoted to the sea, and the latter,

in especial, is said to know as much about a boat as most sailors. Princess Henry of Battenberg is a keener boatwoman than either of her sisters. Her vacht, the Shella, is at once among the The Duchess of Sutherland has written charmingly of many of her nautical experiences. The Duchess of Bedford knows Norwegian waters almost as thoroughly as she knows Scottish, and yachting is probably first in a list of recreations that in

cludes fishing, skating and shooting. The Duchess of Leeds usually puts in few weeks' yachting at Cowes, where Lady Ormonde and her daughters are also to be seen about this time. Consuelo, Duchessof Manchester, is generally to be found near Cowes during regatta week, but her interest in yachting probably falls short of that manifested by her sisters, Lady Lister Kaye and Miss Iznaga, who are entirely absorbed in the pastime. Lady Zet-land yields to no one in her love of yacht-ing, although she is not always to be found the fashionable roadstead when Augus

No account of yachtswomen would be complete without reference to Lady Llangattock, who has been everywhere in the beautiful Santa Maria, the most perfect boat of her kind. Lady Annesley's fame as a yachtswoman is also great. Lady Mar-garet Crichton-Stuart stands almost alone in holding a master mariner's certificate. In holding a master mariner's certificate. She studied navigation at Greenock. With her, more than with most members of her sex, the sea is a passion and yachting a delight that never palls. Her late father. Lord Bute, chartered the handsome steam yacht Hettiwake for her especial use. Lady Sybil Primrose is fond of the sea, and often accompanies her father on trips to sunny Italy. Constance, Lady De La Warr, accompanied by her daughters, has cruised in Italy and in Scotland, and written brightly of her travels.

An Optimistic View. rom the Chicago Post.

The invalid looked out of the window just as a hearse went by, and he smiled happily. "D'ye mind, Biddy," he said, "it's worth th' dyin' to have a ride in a thing like that, From Puck.

Teacher—"How many mills make a cent?"
Charlie Chigwidden—"None, my father
tays, unless they are in the trust."

Charlie Chigwidden—"the trust."

The trust is a true in a thing like that, with the fathers on top an' a man with a bug on his hat, an' you bein' gr-reater an' more nicissary than th' marshal iv a St. Pathrick's day parade. There's wanst in ye-er life ye're th' whole thing, an' that's willin ye're dead."